





## Heaviest Fighting Since Cease-Fire

## Turks Mount New Attack on Cyprus

NICOSIA Aug. 6 (UPI).—Turkish invasion forces launched a 19-hour infantry and artillery operation today against Greek Cypriot troops, driving them out of three villages west of Kyrenia in the most intense fighting since the July 30 cease-fire.

Turkish infantry, backed by mortar and artillery fire, swept

down the mountains from south of Lathos. Karavas and Vasilia in a clearing operation that forced Greek Cypriots to withdraw, reports from the scene said.

The drive into Vasilia, 10 miles west of Kyrenia on the coast road, marked the furthest Turkish advance in that direction.

Turkish motorized infantry

poored into the villages occupied by Greek Cypriot troops. Artillery fire heavily damaged Lathos as tanks moved up the coast road from the west, reports said.

A UN spokesman described the fighting as the most sustained since the cease-fire was signed in Geneva.

A strong protest from the UN force on Cyprus halted fighting at the main port of Famagusta today and no new fighting was reported on the island, a UN spokesman said, the Associated Press reported from UN headquarters in New York.

The dawn attack by the Turks forced a delay of more than two hours in the start of the fifth day of tripartite military talks designed to draw up a permanent cease-fire line and a UN buffer zone on the island.

"Owing to the Turkish attack at Lathos-Karavas, the delay was inevitable while the representatives received further instructions," a conference source said.

Greek, Turkish and British army officers eventually held discussions but did not take off in a helicopter to survey the front lines, as they did yesterday and Sunday.

The source said they had begun to chart cease-fire lines in the Nicosia area. He indicated they would not sign their provisional agreement, announced yesterday for a partial cease-fire demarcation line in eastern Cyprus, until Nicosia was included.

"Despite the new fighting, considerable progress was made and the atmosphere was good," the source said of the talks.

The sounds of mortar and artillery fire could be heard by officers at the conference site at UN headquarters near Nicosia airport.

The Turkish representative at the talks, Col. Neshit Chakar, said the attack did not violate the cease-fire because his forces engaged only in "mopping up small pockets of resistance."

UN troops in armored cars came under Turkish fire and were forced out of the area. They did not suffer casualties.

Greek Cypriot units, driven back by the Turkish advance, tried to regroup to form a new defensive perimeter. But they appeared disorganized, a correspondent said.

"We just don't know what's happening up there," a soldier said. "But the Turks are everywhere."

Meanwhile, in Nicosia, President Glafkos Clerides said tonight he was reshuffling the Cyprus government and would announce a new cabinet tomorrow.

## Hints It Was Ignored on Cyprus

## Russia Cites Summit Accord, Calls for Peace-Initiative Role

MOSCOW, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Soviet Union, suggesting that it had been ignored by Washington during the Cyprus crisis, today called on the United States to abide by its agreement to work jointly with Moscow to settle international military conflicts.

The note of dissatisfaction over aspects of the working relationship between the White House and the Kremlin was voiced in a Pravda analysis of President Nixon's summit meeting here last month.

The article contained lengthy praise for what it termed Soviet-American efforts at resolving crucial international problems, such as the Vietnam War, the West Berlin issue which the 1971

four-power agreement dealt with, and the 1973 Middle East war. There was no reference to the Cyprus crisis in this regard.

Instead, the Communist party newspaper merely declared that the Soviet government had been "true to its principled" policy and demanded the return to power of the ousted Cypriot President, Archbishop Makarios.

## Conformity Sought

Then it said: "The United States must act in conformity with the Soviet-U.S. communiqué which placed on record that the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. have set themselves an important joint goal of contributing to the elimination of the existing and the prevention of the emergence of new seats of military conflicts."

According to the communiqué which President Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev signed last month, the two nations agreed to "continue steadfastly to apply their joint efforts contributing to the elimination of sources of international tension and military conflicts."

The Soviet Union previously expressed displeasure over the West's handling of the Cyprus crisis, but the Pravda article was the first time the Kremlin publicly criticized the United States for not following the terms of the Nixon-Brezhnev communiqué.

## Train to Ulster Is Searched for Bomb in Ireland

DUBLIN, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Irish Army bomb experts today examined a mail train bound for Northern Ireland after an anonymous caller said that a bomb was on board.

The experts checked through 400 mail bags after intercepting the train at Dundalk, about five miles south of the Northern Ireland border.

The train was stopped eight miles from the spot north of the border where guerrillas halted a freight train Saturday and loaded it with explosives. The explosives were later cleared by British Army experts.

Four small bombs exploded during the night in and around Londonderry. No injuries were reported.

In Belfast, a 60-year-old Catholic woman was killed early today when a bullet smashed through the front door of her home. The bullet is believed to have been a stray shot from a battle between British troops and IRA guerrillas who attacked them near the house.

## Pakistan Reports Youth Died in Bid To Slay Bhutto

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 6 (AP).—A man was killed last Friday in an attempt to assassinate Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the government announced today.

The Home Minister of Baluchistan Province, Ghous Bakhsh Raisani, speaking in the provincial assembly, disclosed that a young Baluchi tribesman made the attempt on Mr. Bhutto's life when the Prime Minister was speaking at a public meeting in Quetta.

The youth tried to throw a hand grenade on the speaker's platform, the minister said, but he failed to handle the fuse pin correctly and was killed in the explosion.

"Bundles of currency notes were found in the pocket of the dead body of the young man, who appeared to have been hired by some party," the minister said.

Baluchi tribesmen have been violently opposing the government in their campaign to create an independent state or to establish a political alliance with neighboring Afghanistan.

## Bomb Destroys Airliner Parked At French Field

QUIMPER, France, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Breton separatists have claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion which wrecked a parked Fokker plane at the French airport here today.

The explosion, which occurred while the plane was at Quimper airport, also shattered the windows in the airport buildings, but caused no injuries.

Residents of the nearby village of Pluguffan demonstrated recently against plans to lengthen the airport's runway, and the outlawed Breton Liberation Front claimed that was the reason for today's bombing.

It said in a communiqué, "This destruction of a plane belonging to the transport company of the occupying state is aimed at denouncing collusion between local authorities and the Quimper bourgeoisie, which is harming the interests of hundreds of workers and farmers."

## Curb on Aides At White House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—The House today passed and sent to the Senate a compromise bill to limit the number of highly paid White House assistants to the president. Passage was by a voice vote.

Backers contended that the White House staffs have grown enormously over the years and that the staff men wield much of the power in government without being responsible to Congress.

The bill would not require President Nixon to cut his current staff. Mr. Nixon has 14 top-level staff men, each of whom earns \$42,500 a year. The bill would cut this number to eight as of 1977.

## Sadat Assails Libya Actions

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tors confessed they were working for Libyan intelligence.

An attempt to assassinate Hassan Abdel Kaddous, a prominent Egyptian journalist and a confidant of Mr. Sadat, who recently wrote articles criticizing Col. Qadhafi.

A hand-grenade attack against an Alexandria nightclub July 26, in which 17 persons were injured.

Mr. Sadat said that the Libyan pressure to regain the Mirages began last June, when the commander of the Egyptian Air Force received a request in this connection from the head of the Libyan Air Force.

Another letter followed from Col. Abu Bakr Yunis, Libyan chief of staff, to Egyptian War Minister Ahmed Ismail, saying that unless the Mirages were returned, Libya would announce that Egypt had seized them by force, Mr. Sadat said.

He described this as an attempt to pressure Egypt. Nevertheless, Mr. Sadat said, he would meet the Libyan request, and asked Col. Qadhafi to send an envoy to work out a "schedule for the return of the planes."

## Muskie Says U.S. May Curb Alien Fishing Off Coast

CARACAS, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The United States will probably ban foreign fishing fleets from a 200-mile zone off its coast before the 146-nation UN law of the sea conference drafts a convention of the oceans, Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, said today.

"There are disturbing possibilities that the conference may not produce a treaty at all," Sen. Muskie said here at the end of a five-day visit to evaluate progress in the 10-to-evaluate conference ending Aug. 29.

Sen. Muskie, Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, and Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., arrived last week with former Secretary of State Dean Rusk. The three senators stressed their concern over protection for American fishing resources from the long range fishing fleets of Japan, the Soviet Union and others.

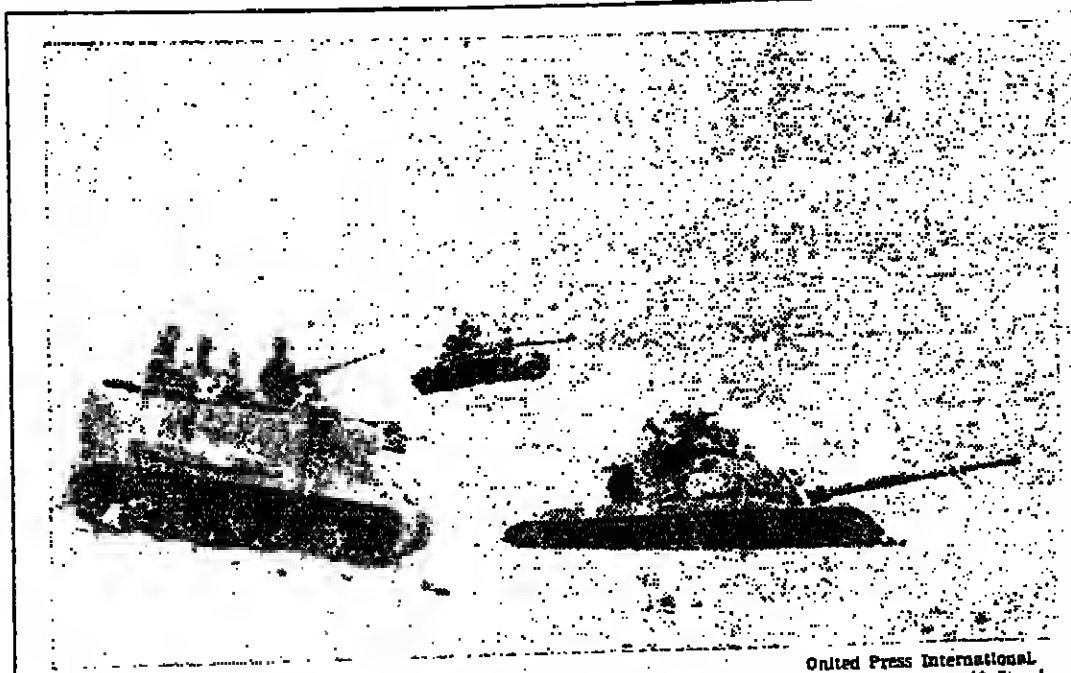
Sen. Muskie said that any action taken by Congress to ban foreign fishing fleets from a 200-mile offshore zone, which holds about 85 per cent of commercial fish, could be superseded by the eventual drafting of an international treaty governing man's uses of the sea.

The Caracas meeting is the third attempt in 15 years to draft universally acceptable rules for the sea and with a little over three weeks before it closes, there appears to be no indication that a treaty will be achieved.

Their discussions over the last week will be reflected in a joint communiqué tomorrow. However, bilateral talks, including Saudi financial aid to Egypt, were probably the other major topic discussed by the two men.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia today ended a series of talks largely on Middle East peace efforts.

Their discussions over the last week will be reflected in a joint communiqué tomorrow. However, bilateral talks, including Saudi financial aid to Egypt, were probably the other major topic discussed by the two men.



WAR GAMES—Israeli tanks near Jericho on the West Bank of Jordan participating in large scale maneuvers Monday along with other armored, infantry and airborne units. The army was testing manpower and equipment in desert conditions.

## Some Pullout By Israelis Seen in Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

the request of Jordanians, the sources said, for fear of the problems it might create for King Hussein in the Arab world. Nonetheless, a new meeting ultimately leaked to foreign journalists here, apparently by sources close to Gen. Dayan.

The sources said they had no knowledge of any further meetings. Premier Yitzhak Rabin succeeded Mrs. Meir June 3, several days after the reported meeting.

Mr. Kissinger was described as the "broker" who proposed the idea of a direct meeting to both sides during his visit to Jerusalem and Amman earlier in May. The sources said that he did not participate in the talks.

The Israeli government issued a denial after the first accounts of the meeting were published, but this was regarded as pro forma by most observers here.

Mr. Rabin repeated it in a speech before parliament today, but he made it clear at the same time that his government was prepared to meet secretly with the Jordanians if that proved necessary.

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## New Fighting Is Defended Viet Cong Charge U.S. Pilots Still Fly Combat Missions

PARIS, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam made specific charges today that American pilots are still flying combat missions over Communist-controlled areas north of Saigon.

A spokesman for the Viet Cong delegation to France, Duong Dinh Thao, said at a news conference here that he had personally witnessed American air strikes over South Vietnam. He went on to charge that American military personnel disguised as civilians are still playing advisory roles in the South Vietnamese Army, and that the United States is still supplying South Vietnam with large shipments of military hardware.

The American consul general in Danang, Frederick Brown, and military attachés at the consulate, he said, are supervising South Vietnamese military field operations.

In the first six months of 1974, Mr. Thao claimed, the United States sent Saigon 190 aircraft of all types, including a dozen F-5 fighter-bombers, 500

tanks and armored cars, 200 pieces of heavy artillery, and 400,000 tons of ammunition. Twenty-eight more F-5s are promised in 1976 and 1977, according to the Viet Cong spokesman.

Mr. Thao repeated the charge that "the United States has not abandoned its plans for a neo-colonialist domination of South-east Asia."

A written statement handed out at the press conference alleged that \$750 million of American aid to Saigon is in reality payment to maintain the country's one million-man army.

"By [such] actions, the Nixon administration has impudently violated the Paris peace accord of January 1973," the statement said.

Mr. Thao also said of the recent fighting in the coastal regions of South Vietnam that it was a Viet Cong attempt "to regain liberated areas illegally taken by Saigon after the signing of the Paris accord."

"We have struck the forces of Saigon at their staging bases, in operations of pre-emptive pacification," Mr. Thao said.

In Saigon today, the South Vietnamese government vehemently denied the charges of the Viet Cong government, and in return said that Hanoi has sent 600 pieces of heavy artillery, 1,000 T-34 tanks, and 200,000 soldiers.

The command reported that nine 122-mm rockets were fired at the base, wounding two civilians and damaging two homes.

But other sources said that 12 rockets were fired at the base and that four of them hit near the center of the city while eight landed on the base.

These sources said that a serviceman also was wounded and a helicopter was damaged at the base.

Two attacks aimed at the air base on July 19 and July 29 killed 22 persons and wounded 97, most of them civilians, when rockets fell into populated areas around the base.

The command also reported continued fighting around a cluster of small towns 20 to 30 miles south of Danang.

It said that North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces fired more than 300 artillery, rocket and mortar shells at Duc Duc, Thung Duc, Dai Loc and Que Son districts, killing two government soldiers and three civilians and wounding 13 government soldiers and five civilians.

The Viet Cong said in a statement that its forces wiped out a government regional force, a battalion of up to 400 men Saturday, killing the commander and his deputy, in Quang Ngai Province, 50 miles farther south.

## Israel Asserts Infiltrators Took Arabs to Lebanon

JERUSALEM, Aug. 6 (AP).—Armed infiltrators from Lebanon kidnapped four Arab laborers working on an Israeli security fence along the Lebanese border today, the Israeli military command said.

Israeli forces which entered Lebanon to rescue them came under Lebanese Army mortar fire, the command said. Another laborer, who escaped abduction, reported the incident to Israeli authorities, they said.

The laborers were from villages in an Israeli-occupied area of the Golan Heights. They were employed by Israel to build the fence, part of a security system to keep out Lebanese-based guerrillas, a communiqué said.

The Israeli arrested "six suspects," the command said. The suspects came from a village where the hostages appeared to have been taken. The Israelis withdrew after exchanging fire with Lebanese forces, the command said. The four men were not reported to have been rescued.

## Allies Abandon President

## Demands Mount in Congress For Nixon to Leave Office

(Continued from Page 1)

needed to convict on impeachment charges.

Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, said that, after meeting with committee Republicans, a majority of them favored Mr. Nixon's speedy resignation.

California Gov. Ronald Reagan, considered a leading Republican candidate for the presidency in 1976, called on Mr. Nixon to go before the House of Representatives and tell the full watergate story. But he stopped short of urging the President to resign.

Mr. Reagan, a defender of the President throughout the crisis, said: "Until yesterday, I was not convinced that evidence of an impeachable offense had been presented to the Congress or the people. Now, for the first time, it has been revealed that neither the Congress nor the American people had been told the entire truth about Watergate."

House and Senate leaders moved to speed up the impeachment process. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said that if the House moves quickly to send the matter to the Senate, the trial there could be over before the Nov. 3 elections.

"I would hope it would be possible," Sen. Mansfield said, "because we all want it behind us."

The President has said so, the Senate feels that way and the people want it disposed of as expeditiously and as fairly as possible.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., said that the impeachment debate will begin Aug. 19, as previously planned, but that the leadership hopes it can be concluded on Aug. 23 or 24. The earlier schedule had called for debate through Aug. 29.

Faster Action

Reps. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., the President's chief defender on the Judiciary Committee; Robert McClell, R-Ill., the second-ranking Republican on the panel, and Rep. Stenholm said they favored a shortened debate.

Rep. Wiggins, who made an emotional announcement yesterday that if the President did not resign, he would vote for impeachment, said that debate should be limited to 10 hours and consideration of amendments and voting to another 20 hours.

Rep. Sandman, who announced a similar decision today and said that he could not see how the Senate could fail to convict, urged that debate be cut to 24 hours.

Rep. McClell said that he favored starting the debate a week ahead of schedule and limiting it to a day.

If the House action is speeded, Sen. Mansfield said that the tentative trial date in the Senate could be moved up from late September. He said that he expected that the President would be given "10 days to three weeks" to prepare for the trial.

Only one senator and one congressman showed any support for the President.

Rep. Earl Landgrebe, R-Ind., said: "I'm still a Nixon man," adding that "a madness" has broken forth in this House.

Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., speaking on a televised interview show, said: "I find nothing in there [the tapes] that says he was engaged in obstructing justice."

Sen. Curtis noted that neither Vice-President Ford nor the President whom Mr. Ford would name if he became President would have been elected to their posts by the people. "I do not think that Watergate is worth starting the parade toward becoming a banana republic," he said.

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head of California, Joseph Marzilli of New Jersey, David Deming of Indiana, Wiley Mayne of Iowa, Delbert Latta of Ohio and Ben Smith of New York—all strong Nixon supporters on the Judiciary Committee—demanded that Mr. Nixon step down and declare that they would vote to impeach him if he did not.

Rep. Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, the ranking Republican on the Judiciary Committee, said he felt that the President had deceived him and other Republican panel members, and a motioned, "It is clear to me that the evidence is there to support Article One, the obstruction of justice charge."

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## Resignation or Removal

There is authentic drama in President Nixon's personal admission of what the tapes released to Judge Sirica on the order of the Supreme Court proved: That he had called the FBI off its Watergate investigation, six days after the break-in, for political reasons as well as those of asserted national security. It has produced a profound effect upon the Congress that is well advanced in impeachment proceedings, influencing many of his strongest supporters to call for his resignation or removal from office.

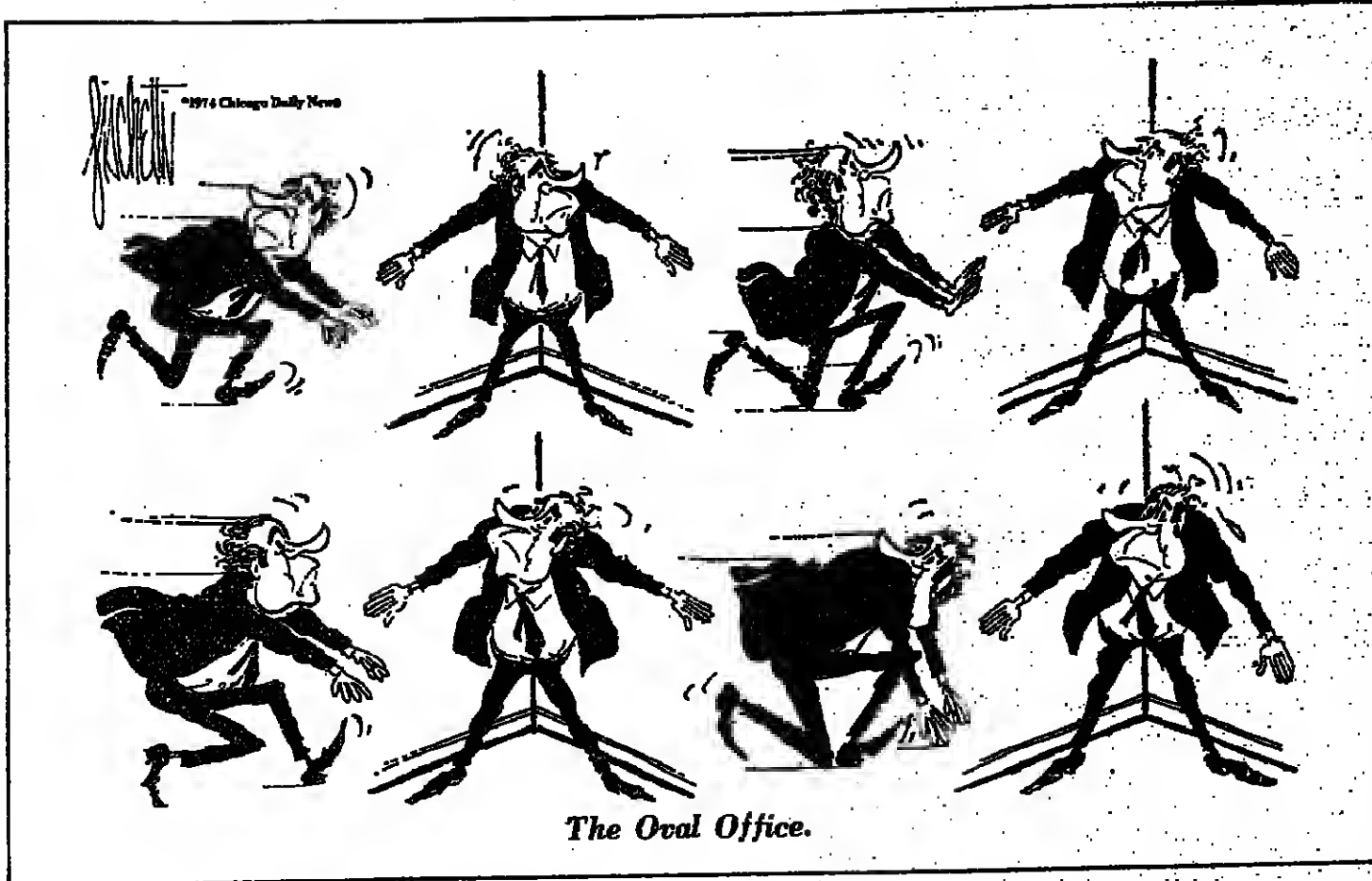
The reasons for this impact are obvious enough. The statement and the tapes demonstrate beyond question that Mr. Nixon did make an effort, through use of his presidential authority, to obstruct justice—a primary charge against him in the impeachment proceedings. More, he did conceal that fact from his advisers, his lawyers and the public. Indeed, he originally asserted quite the contrary. And the implication is very strong that his long battle to keep the evidence of the tapes from the courts, the Congress and the people was only incidentally a defense of executive privilege and confidentiality—in essence, it was an attempt to conceal information damaging to him personally. For many who sustained him, this undercuts the moral, legal and political motives which sustained them.

Mr. Nixon has termed his public statements, with the matters covered in the tapes of July 23, 1972, excluded or actually denied, a "serious act of omission for which I take full responsibility and which I deeply regret." He urges that this be viewed in perspective, against "the record, in its entirety," and insists that that record "does not justify the extreme step of impeachment and removal of a president."

But surely the President has not forgotten that the record, as it was available before the Supreme Court order requiring the production of the new tapes, had already impelled the House Judiciary Committee, by a substantial majority, including Republicans, to charge him with three impeachable offenses: that he himself acknowledges that, on the record as it was known, "a House vote for impeachment is, as a practical matter, virtually a foregone conclusion." The new evidence can only strengthen that conclusion—and, as the reactions of his Senate supporters would indicate, extend it to the upper house.

Should Mr. Nixon, then, become the first President of the United States to resign under fire? Or should he proceed through the constitutional process toward that conviction under impeachment which would be equally unprecedented, but which now assumes mounting inevitability? Quite apart from personal or party considerations, there are arguments in the national interest on both sides. Resignation may be less traumatic for the country than conviction by the Senate; the latter might set a firmer constitutional precedent.

To strike a balance between these concerns is by no means easy. But in this awesome political moment of truth for the republic, it has become painfully clear that "on the record in its entirety," resignation or conviction on impeachment are the alternatives. As Rep. Charles Wiggins, Mr. Nixon's ablest defender in the Judiciary Committee, said on Tuesday, "with great reluctance and deep personal sorrow," that if Richard Nixon does not resign, his career of public service "must be terminated involuntarily." There are now no other valid choices for the nation.



## Uganda's Continuing 'Reign of Terror'

By Hal Sheets

WASHINGTON.—In July, 1971, two Americans were brutally murdered and their bodies burned by Ugandan Army officers in a remote southern province. Nicholas Stroth, a 33-year-old freelance journalist, and Robert Siedle, 46, a lecturer at Makerere University, had been attempting to investigate reports of mass executions at Mbarara barracks. According to witnesses, now in exile from Uganda, these last words were uttered: "You may kill us, but someday you'll answer for this."

Three years and 90,000 deaths later, there has been no answer, by international action, to the policy of mass murder by the government of Gen. Idi Amin.

The killing, initially following racial and ethnic lines but expanded to include anyone who displeases the mercurial Gen. Amin, began scarcely a month after he overthrew the regime of President Milton Obote in January, 1971.

Gen. Amin immediately began a series of systematic purges of the judiciary, the civil service, the police, and the military. Within five months, he had abolished the parliament, ended all political activity and invested the military with extraordinary powers of arrest, detention and summary execution.

A recent report by the International Commission of Jurists on Uganda described the situation there as a "reign of terror." Though detailed figures are a state secret, most diplomatic observers now estimate that more than 90,000 have been killed since Gen. Amin took power. The killing has struck nearly every tribe in every region of the country, including more than 50,000 people from ethnic groups formerly identified with the Obote regime and several thousand from Gen. Amin's own tribe, the Kakwa.

### The Methods

According to witnesses, the methods used in the killings match the horror of the numbers. There are reports that entire villages were slain by machine-gun and that the bodies were fed to crocodiles in the Nile River or carried to mass graves in the bush. Some victims have been made to kill each other with hammers or to consume their own flesh until they have bled to death. There are numerous accounts of death by sexual abuse and mutilation as well as dismemberment of live people.

Known to the world largely for his persecution and expulsion of 60,000 Asians in 1972, and his telegrams to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations praising Hitler's genocide of European Jews, Gen. Amin has been treated as an almost comic figure by the international community. Not even the murder of Africans has stirred other African countries to condemn the regime. In the sheer arbitrariness of the killings, however, United States officials find few parallels. "He's totally mad," said one former United States diplomat, "and the killing is no more explicable than Stalin's mass purges. It is an African Gulag."

The only attempt to raise the issue of human-rights violations in Uganda at the United Nations failed to gain support during the 1972 session of the Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The subcommittee, a group of 26 experts selected on a geographical basis, is charged with certifying to the Commission on Human Rights whether or not a persistent pattern of gross violations of human rights exists.

### Paralyzed

Though United Kingdom experts on human rights raised the issue of the persecution of the Ugandan Asians during the 1972 session, the subcommittee soon became paralyzed by a series of procedural debates. Neither that issue nor the killing of Africans was ever discussed in substance or forwarded to the full commission. Not surprisingly, the discussion was impeded by the representatives from the Soviet Union, Greece, and Brazil, countries that have been noted for their own human-rights violations. Although the killings continue, human-rights specialists who fol-

low the issue at the United Nations in New York and in Geneva see little hope of the issue being raised at the upcoming session, in February. Though the widely respected International Commission of Jurists has filed its formal report to the United Nations detailing the situation in Uganda, one source familiar with the operation of the Human Rights Commission observed, "It could take as long as five years to make a decision to even consider the ICJ report."

Meanwhile, Uganda is receiving military assistance from the Soviet Union, Libya, Egypt and Algeria. Gen. Amin has been given MIGs, heavy tanks, armored personnel carriers and a wide assortment of heavy arms. "There does not seem to be any hope that the United States government, though well aware of

Gen. Amin's savagery, will raise the rights issue. United States companies purchased in 1973 some 38 per cent of the total exports of Uganda, including nearly \$100 million in coffee, but State Department officials quickly disavowed any plans for an embargo to dissociate the United States from the Amin regime.

Though the United States closed its embassy in Uganda in 1973, sources close to that decision say it was more in response to an acrimonious telegram from Gen. Amin wishing President Nixon "a speedy recovery" from Watergate than as an act of principle. Washington has done nothing to place the Ugandan case on the agenda of the Human Rights Commission or even to condemn publicly the killings.

Nearly 30 years after the horrors of Dachau, Buchenwald,

Auschwitz and Treblinka were exposed to the world, the Ugandan case and others, such as genocide in neighboring Burundi, demonstrate that human rights continues to be a minor issue in international politics.

Nearly 30 years after the founding of the United Nations, there is still no mechanism to protect citizens from the arbitrary madness of governments. Mass murder in Uganda and elsewhere remains, for the United Nations and the United States government, a distant grief at best.

Hal Sheets, a fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is co-author with Roger Morris of "Disaster in the Desert," a recent study of failures of international relief in the West African drought. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Water the Fragile Plant

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—Democracy is still a fragile plant in post-junta Greece but every day that passes helps strengthen its shaky stalk. The strongman Premier, Constantine Karamanlis, has found himself enormously popular on returning from 11 years of voluntary exile in France. Moreover, there is some evidence that the customarily volatile Greeks have been matured politically by their sad experience of the past decade—first a rabble-rousing, self-paralyzed parliamentary regime; then stylifying, leaden dictatorship.

But to nourish the abrupt return to democratic rule, Greece needs two basic things. First of all, it requires at least the start of a serious Cyprus negotiation that would terminate the Turkish military action. Should Ankara continue to stomp on tension, the results could be disastrous in this emotionally charged land which can, on occasion, summon up a passionately suicidal mood.

Already there is not only constantly heightening friction between Cypriot Greeks and Turks but almost as savage a quarrel between armed bands of pro- and anti-Makarios Greeks. A tough general has been sent to Cyprus by Athens to discipline these factions and also to take a firm hold on pro-junta officers still there. The latter stirred up the original trouble.

Given this background of uneasiness, it seems wise that Archbishop Makarios, although legal head of the Cypriot state, should only return to his country in the capacity of a non-political ecclesiastical and retired elder statesman.

It might be easier to remind Cyprus on the basis of an old friendship between the chiefs of the Greek and Turkish communities there, Glavkos Clerides and Rauf Denktash. Clerides, acting President, hopes to persuade Denktash to come with him to the next Geneva negotiations as Vice-President of Cyprus, not simply as spokesman for the island's Turkish minority.

At all odds it is desirable that Cyprus avoid formal partition—and the fate of Ireland with permanent religious divisions—and instead seek a demilitarized, wholly independent future. Obviously this would require revision of existing treaties.

Should the slow path toward such a solution be followed, there is every reason to believe a summit meeting could soon be arranged between Karamanlis and Turkish Prime Minister Demirel. Bevirat said the Greek Premier is warm when he is returned to take charge in Athens.

Only when the Cypriot crisis starts to cool can one be confident that Greece's political situation will stabilize definitively. The right-wing group of army officers who supported the junta are still potentially strong. Moreover, the

military gained many benefits and economic privileges from the junta and some wonder if they will be able to keep this favored position.

There are ultra-nationalists among them who might be ready to slip toward Moscow—or toward the leftist trouble-maker, Andreas Papandreu, should the latter come back from exile and try to make trouble by taking his activists into the streets.

Karamanlis, an experienced and shrewd statesman, wants to insure against any such danger by carefully weeding out uncertain officer elements, but on a painstakingly slow basis to avoid mass military resentment. He has also included anti-junta resistance leaders in his cabinet to win left-wing support.

The second thing required by Greece's neo-democracy is a serious renewal of the former friendship with the United States, something very much desired by Karamanlis. Washington's implied approval of junta rule, which was based on a feeling that Greece's strategic facilities must be kept open to American forces if the United States were to have a cogent Middle East policy, caused widespread resentment here.

The United States, at this moment, is truly unpopular among Greeks of right, left and center. It will require considerable effort to correct this. Fortunately, Karamanlis hopes to patch up relations and feels his personal popularity will make it feasible—provided Washington gives him some tangible signs of friendship and encouragement.

From a Greek point of view these are the two immediate questions that must be faced: Turkey (which involves Cyprus) and the United States. The first, of course, is infinitely more urgent. But if diplomacy wins against passion and détente starts to set in, the problem of the American relationship might in the long run prove equally vital.

This country has not only just recovered from a long political and psychological illness that left deep scars. It has also suffered from economic and financial anemia. In all these respects, it needs help and the time to start is now.

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Seville.

Greece and Russia

If Mr. Sulzberger hopes that "the negative short-term impact of the Cyprus crisis" will eventually be exceeded by long-term benefits... for the NATO and U.S. position in the Mediterranean, he is making a very long shot.

The virtual take-over of the island by the forces of the Greek left, regardless of political color. If things do not change quickly in restoring the status quo ante on this 80 per cent Greek-populated island, I should not be surprised if Greece will play the Russian card, with the same justification as Sadat did so successfully in the past.

ADRIAN A. ENFIZIOPOULOU, Athens.

## Two Dozen Unhappy Senators

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Aside from the family, friends and aides of Richard Nixon, the unhappiest Americans at the prospect of an autumn impeachment trial are the two dozen members of the Senate facing contests in re-election this year.

If the House votes impeachment of the President this month and Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has his way, those senators will be locked up in Washington, six days a week, jurors in the case of Richard Nixon, from mid-September until Election Day.

In all likelihood, they'll have to come back to the Capitol after Nov. 5 to complete hearing to evidence and rendering a verdict. And a number of them are fretting that they may be lam ducks themselves before they get to vote on sending Mr. Nixon to early retirement.

### Widespread Jitters

In a normal year, fewer than half the 24 senators seeking re-election in contested races in November would be considered in any degree of jeopardy. But this is hardly a normal year, and the jitters are widespread.

Considering that senators are probably the most pampered and privileged public servants in America, it's hard to work up the same degree of sympathy to them that one feels for a wounded war vet or a homeless waif.

But unless your heart is made of stone, you have to feel at least a little pain for any politician who is leashed to his labor in Washington while his opponent is back home, mingling with constituents and probably telling them what a snake the senate is to have forgotten them.

For a time, there was hope among the incumbents that the Senate chamber might be a better place to be this fall than out among the folks. Some senators, by their campaign consultants that television viewers would respond with a rush of gratitude to the noble sight of their senator, sitting with a grave countenance as he prepared to render judgment on the President of the United States.

But the dreams of glory faded to dust when it became clear that Mansfield, purist that he is, would allow only a single camera into the Senate chamber for the historic trial and would keep it focused on the witness, forbidding any reaction shots of the "two-senators." And as the senators became more familiar with the rules for impeachment trials—including a ban on oral questions—they learned to their dismay that the opportunities for showboating would be minimal.

### Devices

Now they are resorting to a number of devices to cope with a campaign situation like none of them have ever seen before. Most of them have sacrificed their summer vacations and are back home every weekend, campaigning like there is no tomorrow—which may not be far from the truth.

Instead of saving their television spots for a big election blitz, those who have funds available are starting their TV pull now.

"The name of the game," says a polling consultant to several of the incumbent senators, "is to be in front by Labor Day, with a 10-point lead if you can grab it and then have that your challenger won't be able to counter through the spectacle of a presidential trial this fall to change many voters' minds."

But, just in case, several of the senators are preparing expensive television news-operations of their own, for use in September and October.

Another form of proxy campaigning will be popular this fall—the little woman. In the bedrooms of senatorial mansions around Washington, devoted helpmates are clearing their throats and rehearsing speeches while begin: "My husband would so much like to be with you soon mason contractors at your convention, but as you know, he's required to be in Washington to star by his historic responsibility as a juror in the trial, and I asked me to tell you how grateful he has been for your support..."

Given what we know about the brains and beauty of the Senate wives, this may be the best treat the senators—to say nothing of their constituents—have ever gotten.

But no senator ever brought someone else could campaign for him better than he could campaign for himself.

© The Washington Post.

## Moscow Breaks Berlin Agreement

By the four-power Berlin agreement of 1971, hailed as a landmark of détente, the Soviet Union made an explicit written commitment to assure and facilitate "unimpeded" West German civilian access from West Germany to isolated West Berlin. Thus supposedly was resolved an issue that had repeatedly brought East and West to the brink of war. Presumably no signatory would lightly violate this critical, high-visibility accord. Yet Moscow has now broken it by permitting East Germany to interfere physically with transit traffic. This is a deadly serious matter, calling into question the worth of Moscow's word and the depth of its interest in détente. If the Russians are prepared to ignore their own solemn treaty commitment in the most politically sensitive area of East-West relations, then we are in for hard times.

As usual in these situations, several explanations can be heard roundabout. One is that the West Germans are really at fault—for provoking the East by setting up a federal environmental office in West Berlin, which is formally an occupied city and not a constituent part of West Germany. It is so that—ignoring this important formality—Bonn did not ask its three Western allies' prior approval before announcing its intention to locate the environment office in the city. But the allies' approval was subsequently given and the particular office unquestionably falls within the terms of the 1971 agreement, which allows Bonn to maintain and develop ties with West Berlin. In any event, if the Russians or East Germans do have an objection, the agreement compels them to express it by diplomacy. The Berlin agreement supposedly removed force as a legitimate way to conduct policy in this

heart of Europe. What else is détente about?

A second explanation of the Soviet decision to see traffic impeded is that the Kremlin may be trying to intimidate Europe at a moment of the Continent's considerable economic and political distraction. Given the traditional postwar status of Berlin as the barometer of Soviet intentions, this has a certain plausibility. Moscow may believe that, with an economic storm gathering in the West as a result of the oil price increases and with Atlantic ties strained as a result of the October Mideast war, this is a good moment to give the West a shove. For all the hopeful words uttered recently about how the Cyprus crisis showed that NATO had been rekindled, Europe is plainly in a poor position to shove back.

For Americans, the most troubling possible explanation of Soviet policy is that the Kremlin may be trying to exploit the President's own personal distraction. To be sure, less than a month ago in the Moscow summit communiqué, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev registered their "profound satisfaction" at European trends and pledged again the "strict and consistent implementation" of the 1971 Berlin agreement. But these phrases must be measured against the fact of interrupted Berlin access. The Nixon administration has responded by joining with Britain and France in a statement holding Moscow responsible for the interruption and by halting talks with East Germany on the establishment of bilateral relations. It is unpleasant but necessary to confront the possibility that a harsher reaction may yet be required if the East Germans continue their interference with access to Berlin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Korean 'Security'

There can be no argument with the administration's contention that the security of South Korea is integrally related to the security of Japan and the whole military balance in East Asia. But the legitimate question has been raised as to whether the repressive policies of President Chung Hee Park are in fact promoting that security—or, alternatively, weakening South Korea's ability to withstand subversion or overt military attack from the North.

Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard, a former U.S. ambassador to Japan, has argued persuasively before subcommittees of the House Foreign Relations Committee that the widespread popular unrest provoked by President Park's brutal authoritarianism is a destabilizing force that may only invite the restive North Koreans to seize the moment for their own hostile designs.

U.S. officials—up to and including Secretary of State Kissinger—make no attempt to justify the current crackdown on internal dissent on which President Park is embarked without apparent regard for the domestic or international consequences. But, these of-

ficials complain, the South Korean regime is consistently turning deaf ears to all outside advice and warnings. Under such circumstances, the U.S. administration would do well to reconsider whether it has expressed its concerns to Seoul in strong enough terms.

Last year Japan made its point in a dispute with the Park regime by cutting off all economic aid for four months. The United States is committed to a long-term military modernization effort that has already fallen behind schedule; but if President Park is unwilling to listen to any other language, perhaps he would be impressed if Congress moved to cut back the administration's requested \$241.5-million security assistance program.

The United States should not be in the business of molding other societies to suit its own convenience. But neither should it continue the flow of military support to regimes which are, by their own ill-considered actions, undermining the security which that support is designed to provide.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 7, 1899

PARIS.—As our special cable dispatch from New York this morning shows, the growing stringency in the money market there is a topic of earnest discussion in the financial circles. The weekly Clearing House statement reveals a shrinkage of five and three-quarter millions in cash holdings, a contraction of six and a half millions in loan and a decrease of two and three-quarter millions in the gold reserve, which is at its lowest since 1892.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 7, 1924

NEW YORK.—The Ku Klux Klan candidates were generally victorious in the primaries in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri yesterday, as far as returns have been received. The sharpest struggle was in Oklahoma, where former Governor Walton, who was impeached by the State Senate, which was overwhelmingly Klan, sought the Democratic nomination to the Senate. He is not far behind Congressman E. B. Howard and is expected to overcome his lead.

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## Bonn Protests East German Road Delays

### In E. Berlin Meeting Of Transit Agencies

BERLIN, Aug. 6 (AP).—The Bonn government today protested East German interference with automobile traffic between West Germany and Berlin. East Germany did not agree to lift the controls, as requested by Bonn in a meeting of German transit commissions here.

The Bonn government said after the session in East Berlin that "the question must now be laid before both governments for further negotiations."

The cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will discuss the traffic interference tomorrow during its regular weekly session, the government said.

The East German news agency ADN reported that the East German Transit Commission reiterated the Communists' position that the newly opened Bonn government Environmental Protection Office in West Berlin violates the 1971 four-power agreement on the divided city. East Germany has refused transit to employees of the office.

"The establishment of this office is contrary to the chief condition of the four-power accord—that West Berlin does not belong to West Germany," ADN said.

Gerhard Friedrich, the chief of the East German delegation, "rejected unfounded contentions by the Federal Republic of Germany on alleged hindrances of transit traffic," ADN reported. It described road and rail traffic as exempt for environmental office employees.

West Berlin police reported that truck drivers encountered delays of 40 to 50 minutes on East German border-crossing points early this morning.

Emerging from today's meeting at East Berlin's Traffic Ministry, Bonn Transit Commission chief Helmut Wolf said the session was "factual" but gave no details of the protest.

East Germany has been supported by the Soviet Union in its action.

Yesterday, the United States, Britain and France made individual protests on the situation to the Soviet Foreign Ministry in Moscow. Last week, a U.S. spokesman acknowledged that recognition of East Germany had been delayed by the traffic-interference issue.

Today, the East Germans also demanded that West Germany take measures to halt "the continued misuse of the transit routes by persons aiding defectors," ADN said.

## House Urges Cut In Turkey Aid to Stem Drug Flow

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (AP).—By a voice vote, the House of Representatives said yesterday that foreign aid to Turkey should be cut off unless safeguards can be made to insure that heroin from its poppy crop is not smuggled into the United States.

The resolution, which now goes to the Senate, stemmed from Turkey's decision five weeks ago to lift a ban on poppy-growing in time to plant fall crops.

Two years ago, the United States agreed to pay Turkey \$35.7 million in exchange for that government's ban on the planting and harvesting of poppies in the fall of 1972. Since then, \$15.6 million has been paid to Turkey to offset income losses from the poppy crops and to ease the transition to other crops.

As much as 80 per cent of the heroin smuggled into the United States originated in Turkey, government officials said, and this dropped sharply when the poppy ban was imposed.

## QE2 Steps Up Atlantic Crossings for 1975

LONDON, Aug. 6 (UPI).—The QE2 is to increase its transatlantic sailings next year by over a third compared with this year, Cunard has announced.

The liner will make 31 Atlantic crossings, Victor Matthews, Cunard chairman, said. "The expanding program for QE2 is intended, in part, to compensate for the anticipated shortage of space caused by the withdrawal of the SS France from service."

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# 12 Nations Agree in Principle to Share Oil in the Event of a New Crisis

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (WP).—An agreement in principle for emergency sharing of oil from all sources if there is a new threat to supplies has been reached by the major oil-consuming nations, the State Department said yesterday.

Much of the chaos and the four-fold explosion of prices caused by the Arab oil embargo last winter, could have been avoided by such an agreement, an official said.

Twelve nations now have reached "substantial agreement" at a senior official level "on the basis on which the group would act in the event of a new oil interruption," said Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs.

The new approach was worked out in Brussels during the last six months by the Energy

Coordinating Group (ECG) established by the Washington energy conference last February.

Participants in the group are the United States, Canada, Britain, Norway, West Germany, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg and Japan. The proposals, after some further work, will await approval at the cabinet levels of government, in September or

## Approach Worked Out in Brussels

October. France balked at joining the energy group, but U.S. officials hope France will join the cooperative oil program later.

Although many American specialists expressed doubt in February that the United States ever would agree to share its domestic oil supplies, the proposal does include "sharing on a common basis" from both imported and domestic supplies in an emergency, Mr. Enders said. There would be, however, a "weighted voting" arrangement if "extraordinary reasons" were invoked in opposition to automatic sharing of oil in a crisis.

Details of amounts of oil to be shared, and many other specifics of the plan, are being withheld until governments can act on the program.

The 12 nations involved consume about 38 million barrels of oil a day, it was said. They pro-

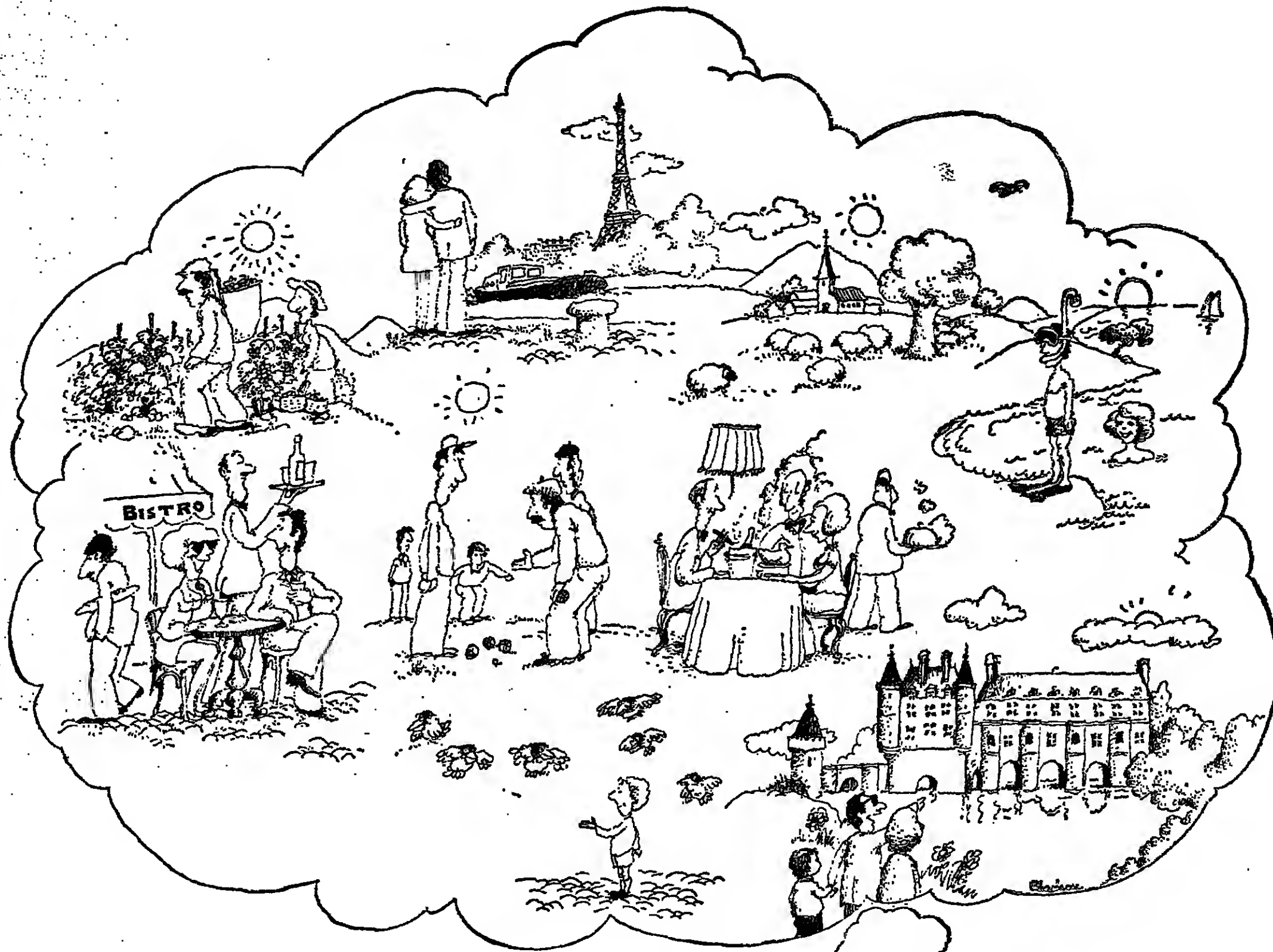
duce about 13 million barrels a day themselves, leaving a gap of about 25 million barrels. The Arab oil embargo last winter, however, only cut off about 10 per cent of the world supply, a U.S. official noted.

At present, newsweek were told at the State Department, there is "a significant surplus" on the order of two to three million barrels of oil a day, on the international market, with the producers making strenuous efforts to maintain high prices.

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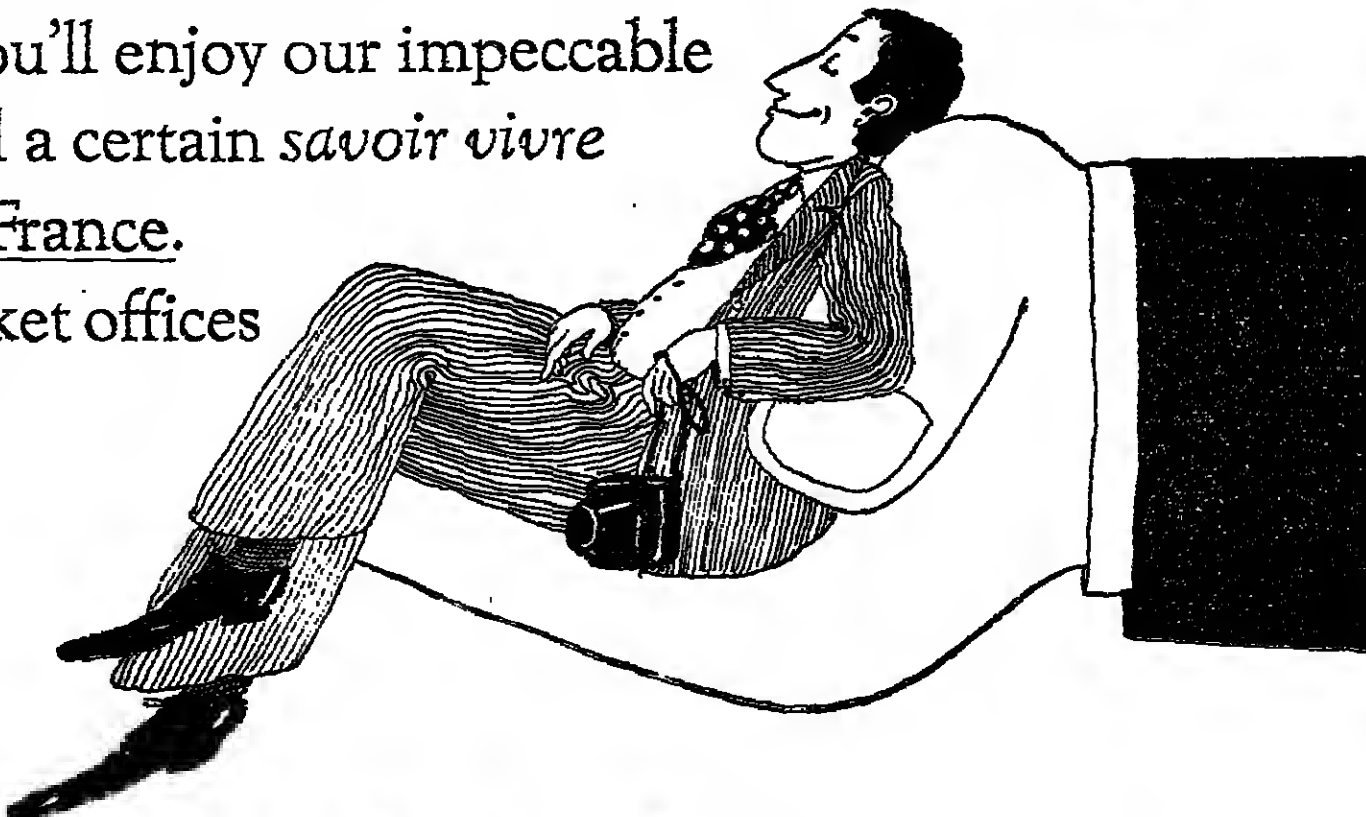
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## Linger a little in France when you leave France.

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## AIR FRANCE

We understand.

WINDSURFING — Women participating in trials at Canarsie Beach in Brooklyn for windsurfing competition after this summer at East Lake, Ontario.

## Airport Bomb Kills Two in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP).—A bomb explosion in a Los Angeles International Airport terminal building today killed two persons and injured 36, some critically, authorities said.

The blast ripped through a lobby area and a passenger tunnel to departing airlines near the Pan American World Airways ticket counter in the international carriers building.

Bloody clothing, shredded baggage and broken glass was strewn for 100 feet in the building, housing Pan Am and 18 other international airlines. Walls and ceilings were extensively damaged.

Telephoned Threat  
About an hour after the blast, another terminal was evacuated after a telephoned bomb threat. No bomb was found.

The bomb was apparently placed in or near a bank of public lockers, police said.

Fifteen of the injured were sent to three hospitals, with the others treated for minor injuries at the scene, authorities said.

One of the dead was tentatively identified as an airport porter. An FBI spokesman said that federal agents were aiding police in investigating the blast.

"We don't have any information that any terrorist groups or revolutionary groups were responsible for the bomb blast at this time," he said.

Pan Am spokesmen said the carrier was trying to maintain normal operations, using facilities made available by other carriers. The rest of the airport was operating normally.

## Cairo Diplomat Meets Giscard, Sees Better Ties

PARIS, Aug. 6 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said today after conferring with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that their two countries were heading for a further tightening of their relations.

"Our relations are good, and they will further improve," Mr. Fahmy told newsmen after prolonged talks with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée Palace.

Mr. Fahmy said that he reviewed Middle East developments and discussed bilateral issues with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The foreign minister said that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "will exchange visits before the end of the year."

Winding up two days of talks with French leaders, Mr. Fahmy also conferred with Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on details of France's offer to help rebuild Egypt's economy.

## Bandits in France Steal \$1 Million

NIMES, France, Aug. 6 (Reuters).—Five masked gunmen held up a main postal sorting center here today and escaped with about five million francs (about 1,000,000) in an operation described by the police as "masterly and highly professional."

The gunmen walked into the center at 3 a.m. through a little-used door, forced the 32 employees to lie face down on the floor and formed a chain to pass out to a waiting car about 30 postal sacks containing money from regional post offices.

They then got into the car and sped off in the direction of a highway. The police said the gunmen "did not commit one mistake."

## U.S. Balloonist Killed

LAKEHURST, N.J., Aug. 6 (AP).—Robert Berger of Philadelphia, hoping to make the first successful transatlantic balloon crossing, crashed into Barnegat Bay near here shortly after midnight this morning and was killed, police said.



هكذا من الأصل



## K. Offers Indexed Savings Plans

By Terry Roberts

NDON, Aug. 6 (NYT).—The government moved today to create new savings plans with dividends based on the retail price index.

Two plans will have the effect of providing savers with a return that is greater than the rate of inflation. The first plan, which will be available to savers with a minimum investment of £100, will have a return of 16 per cent to keep pace with the increase in retail prices in the last year.

The second plan, involving a minimum investment of £100, will have a return of 16 per cent to keep pace with the increase in retail prices in the last year.

The government's new program sends a radical departure from previous policies. Some savers had been opposed to the idea of an indexed return, but the government's determination to combat inflation under conditions of high interest rates has led to this move.

The government also took care to refer to the index as "the retail price index" rather than "the cost of living index," although these would be identical in effect.

The plan obviously was created in the assumption that inflation would remain chronic for some time. No provision was made for the possibility that the rate of inflation might fall to a point where the indexed return would be less than the rate of inflation.

At the same time, the minimum reserve requirements banks must set aside on term deposits have been reduced to 4 from 8 per cent. This move, retroactive to July 31, will free some 3 billion francs for the banks.

In another move, the ministry fixed a growth ceiling of 19 per cent for loans based on short-term foreign credits. This will increase the overall lending possibilities of banks by some 800 million francs, but priority for these funds is to be given to small and medium-sized firms.

Mr. Yamani did not specify the extent of oil price decreases favored by his government or say when they could go into effect.

Following the example of Iran, which has bought 25 per cent of Krupp's steel-making subsidiary, Saudi Arabia is also interested in investing in West German industry, he said in the interview.

## To Avert Losses Due to Inflation

presumably would remove their money from the index-related programs and deposit it in conventional interest-bearing savings accounts or purchase regular savings bonds. Or the government could offer automatic conversion to conventional savings instruments.

Conventional savings accounts here now yield 9.5 per cent, although the yields on accounts

with building societies can be somewhat higher because the societies pay the basic taxes incurred by the depositors on their interest yields.

In the 12 months through June, the retail price index in Britain rose by a record 16.5 per cent. Thus, a saver with a conventional account would have suffered a loss of 7 per cent in the purchasing power of his savings.

Under the new government program, savers would incur no losses in purchasing power, regardless of the degree of increase in the price index.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Sumitomo in Saudi Steel Venture

Sumitomo Metal Industries, a Japanese steel maker, has agreed to participate in a \$75 million steel pipe fabricating project in Saudi Arabia. Plans call for Sumitomo Metal and Sumitomo Shoji Kaisha, a trading firm, to establish early next year a joint venture to be called National Pipe Co. with Saudi Arabia's Alkora group of companies. The venture would be owned 51 per cent by Saudi Arabia, 33 per cent by Sumitomo Metal and 16 per cent by Sumitomo Shoji. Plans call for production facilities capable of initially turning out 24,000 metric tons of spiral steel pipes a year to be built at Ad Dammam, an industrial zone on the Persian Gulf coast. Startup is scheduled for 1976. Capacity would eventually be boosted to 80,000 tons of pipes a year. The pipes will be used to transport oil. Sumitomo officials say it has not been decided yet how the new venture will be financed, but they acknowledge that consideration is being given to securing a substantial portion of the needed funds in Saudi Arabia.

### Ford Overtakes BLMC in U.K. Market

British Leyland Motor Corp.'s share of the home car market slipped below that of Ford's last month for the first time. BLMC's July registrations fell 4 percentage points to 26 per cent of the total, while Ford's share rose to 30 per cent from 26 per cent in June. Sources at BLMC suggest that Ford might have bitten deeply into its stocks last month, while BLMC is selling all the cars it can make—particularly

to the smaller range—and has not been able to build up its stocks this year.

### Heineken, Whitbread Buy Brewer

Heineken of the Netherlands and Whitbread of Britain have acquired a share in the brewery group Birra Dreher, Italy's second largest brewer. Heineken officials say it is too early to state percentages of the interests acquired, but add that the interests held by Heineken and Whitbread together constitute a majority. Financial details of the transaction were not disclosed.

### U.S. Eases Terms of GE Stock Sale

The U.S. Justice Department will not require General Electric to divest itself of its holdings of Honeywell stock as quickly as was originally demanded. GE owns about 1.5 million shares of Honeywell, received in payment for the 1970 sale of its electronic data processing business to Honeywell. Under a schedule set up by the government, GE was to have sold 412,000 Honeywell shares by the end of this year, half of the remaining stock by mid-1976 and the remainder by mid-1978. GE has already sold more than one million Honeywell shares since August 1973. But the government now says GE can sell the remaining shares any time it chooses up to mid-1978. The terms were changed at GE's request because of "the possible effect of divestiture by the two interim dates on the value of Honeywell stock and the possible impact of that on Honeywell's competitive position."

### '74 Projection Implies Second-Half Slowdown

## Bonn's Trade Surplus Put at 45 Billion DM

By James C. Furlong

BONN, Aug. 6 (AP-DJ).—A current rough projection indicates West Germany will post a merchandise trade surplus of 45 billion to 50 billion deutsche marks in 1974, up from 35 billion DM in 1973, informed sources said today.

The broader current account—including merchandise trade, ser-

vices and transfer payments—is expected to end the year with a surplus of 15 billion to 20 billion DM, up from 12.1 billion DM in 1973, the sources said.

The projections were described as subject to much error, partly because they are based on two unproven assumptions: that the domestic economy will quicken in the autumn, diverting some production into home consumption, and that Germany's main

trading partners will succeed in efforts to dampen inflationary pressures.

Nevertheless, the figures probably reflect the best estimates available in Bonn as to the further development of Germany's foreign trade this year.

The projections imply that Germany's second-half trade surplus will be smaller than that of the first six months. The record first-half total was 26.3 billion DM; while the indicated second-half surplus is 19.5 billion to 24.5 billion DM.

Announcement of the June trade figures on July 25 initiated a period of weakness for the deutsche mark that continues today. Additional factors in the weakness are thought to include heavy demands for foreign currency by Germans preparing to go on holiday, the unwinding of deutsche mark hoards accumulated in anticipation of a revaluation, and foreign withdrawals from German banks in the wake of the Bankhaus Herstatt collapse on June 26.

The expectation of a substantial current account surplus for 1974 represents a complete turnaround from official thinking at the beginning of the year, when the government was forecasting a bare balance.

The sources said Germany is likely to show a 13-14 billion DM deficit in services this year, against a deficit of nearly 5 billion DM in 1973, and a transfer payments gap of 17 billion to 18 billion DM, against a deficit of nearly 15.9 billion DM in the preceding year.

### Company Reports

Emerson Electric			
Third Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	304.4	248.3	
Profits (millions)	23.1	20.1	
Per Share	0.44	0.39	

Lincoln National			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	317.3	285.2	
Profits (millions)	21.88	23.24	
Per Share	0.92	0.98	

St. Paul Companies			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	226.97	198.88	
Profits (millions)	4.15	12.76	
Per Share	0.19	0.61	

Williams Companies			
Second Quarter	1974	1973	
Revenue (millions)	266.8	210.8	
Profits (millions)	25.12	17.08	
Per Share (diluted)	2.17	1.34	

## NYSE Rise and Fall Tied to Nixon

NEW YORK, Aug. 6 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted a good-sized gain today, but below the spectacular early advance in a session that seemed to take every cue from impeachment developments in Washington.

The Dow Jones average, which had been up 25.89 points in the first half hour, finished with a gain of 13.38 at 773.78.

Brokers traced the early buying surge to hopes for a quick resolution of the impeachment question after the President called a surprise cabinet meeting. Early in the afternoon, when administration officials said Mr. Nixon would not resign the market pulled back with the Dow yielding about six points shortly after the news reached Wall Street.

Glamour and blue-chip issues dominated the active list, with most of them hanging on to a good part of their early strong gains.

Volume totaled 13.77 million

## Sharp Early Gain Is Cut in Half

Shares compared with 11.23 million shares yesterday.

McDonnell-Douglas moved 17.8 higher to 42 1/2. It received a \$28 million Air Force contract.

Both Mobil Oil and Marcor were halted near the close. Mobil up 1 1/2 at 41 3/8 and Marcor off 1 1/2 at 24 1/4. Mobil had previously announced it was considering a tender offer for control of Marcor.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.75 to 77.69.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter rose by 0.83 to 70.38.

Bond prices closed on a strong uptick, reflecting the quick sell-off of the week's major new corporate offering and the unprecedented demand for the \$2.25 billion of 9 per cent, 33-month

notes offered by the Treasury today.

In Chicago, soybean futures prices rallied and closed substantially higher with the grains.

August and September bean prices dropped by the new limit of 30 cents a bushel before all contracts rebounded. Soybean oil and meal prices also were mostly higher.

There was talk of renewed export interest in corn and wheat and both commodities closed strong. In addition, the U.S. National Corn Growers Association issued a new and substantially lower harvest estimate of 5.04 billion bushels. Corn futures were higher throughout the session and advanced the 10-cent-a-bushel limit in late trading.

In New York, silver closed nearly up the daily maximum limit of 26 cents a contract, while copper finished two to three cents higher.

World sugar futures and cocoa futures closed higher.

## Burns Sees Slow Growth, but No Panic

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 (Reuter).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today that he expects the economy to be sluggish for the next several months, but that he sees no reason for financial panic or any kind.

Asked during a Joint Economic Committee hearing if a growth rate of 1 to 2 per cent over the next few months was plausible, Mr. Burns replied he thought it was and added, "I expect a sluggish economy."

Asked if he had any basis for believing the United States was on the verge of a financial panic, Mr. Burns replied, "No, I do not. I tend to keep cool when others get emotional."

He said he believed over the question of President Nixon's impeachment is settled, one way or the other. It will help restore some confidence in the government and the economy.

However, he refused to say what his own views were on impeachment.

He did say that he was able to get his views on the economy to President Nixon through meetings and letters.

"I think the Federal Reserve

must stay out of impeachment politics," he said.

Asked if he believed the President was able to give proper attention to the economy in view of the impeachment question, Mr. Burns said, "In an important way, I think economic matters are being attended to in the White House. I'd like a little more action."

He said he would be very unhappy if prices could not be reduced over the next few months because of the slow rate of growth, and added that he expected the price of industrial materials to decline.

He said interest rates would probably not come down unless the inflation rate does not might decline if there is a substantial reduction in federal spending.

"For a time, we should be prepared to tolerate a slower rate of economic growth and a higher rate of unemployment than any of us would like," he said. "A period of slow growth is needed to permit an unwinding of the inflationary processes that have been built into our economy through years of neglect."

He said the U.S. commercial banking system is sound and will

continue to function efficiently, although he said some banks were careless in their practices. He said the Fed stands ready to move promptly to the assistance of any solvent bank experiencing a serious liquidity problem.

"The great majority of our banks have been managed prudently but in some instances unhealthy practices have turned up—such as speculating in foreign exchange or acquiring large amounts of long-dated securities," he said in an apparent reference to the Franklin National Bank situation.

Mr. Burns said the Fed had intervened in exchange markets to help prevent rate fluctuations from becoming unduly large and upsetting to firms operating in international markets.

Mr. Burns did not say what rate of growth in the money supply the Fed would permit. But he repeated his statement of last week that the rate of growth for the money supply during the first six months of this year—6.25 per cent for the narrow money stock and 13.5 per cent for total bank loans and investments—was at a faster rate than is consistent with general price stability over the long term.

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## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 6, 1974


[illegible]

### FCE Quotations

Aug. 7, 1974 — 1974 —  
Exp. Dec.

0JIA .....	bid	775	775
773.78 .....	offer	783	783
FTI .....	bid	342	243
241.2 .....	offer	246	250
TKDJ .....	bid	4158	4150
4196.87 .....	offer	4250	4300

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## Stocks

\$ 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	2
\$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
\$ 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	1
170	268	265
\$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
\$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
\$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
\$ 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
\$ 29	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
\$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
170	170	170
\$ 26	26	1
\$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	
\$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1
\$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1
\$ 14	14	
\$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
\$ 30	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
\$ 20	20	
\$ 19	19	
22.91	shares.	

CENTED ATT

# GENERALI

## 1973 BALANCE SHEET

*The Ordinary Meeting of «Assicurazioni Generali» held in Trieste under the Chairmanship of Senator Cesare Merzngora, Chairman of the Company, approved the Report of the Board of Directors, the balance sheet and the dividend. The Generali Group is formed by the Parent Company and 31 Subsidiaries whose capital is controlled more than 50% by the Parent Company. In 1973, the Group collected premiums for 1,543 million U.S. dollars (showing an increase of 21.1% on the previous year), net of internal re-insurance operations.*

The other main data of the consolidated balance sheet can be summarized as follows: technical reserves \$ 2,791 million (+23%); securities 1,743 million (+30.4%); real property \$ 949 million (+17.2%); investment income \$ 169 million (+27.6%); life assurance sums insured \$ 19,126 million (+33.4%). Profits amounted to \$ 16 million, an increase of 15.3% over the previous year. Foreign business accounted for 66.4% on the total income. Amongst the most important features of 1973, the following should be mentioned: the constitution of «Generali do Brasil», the result of a merger of the Group in that area; the activities of the holding companies «Cefina», «Cefina International» and «Transocean do Brasil»; the setting-up of «Cenogricola», a Subsidiary whose scope is agriculture and livestock; the expansion of activities on the London market following the Company's admission to the «Institute of London Underwriters».

In 1973, premiums collected by the Parent Company, in Italy and abroad, amounted to \$ 685,681,420, according to this balance sheet, showing an increase of 15.8% on the previous year: Life premiums totalled \$ 244,057,589, Non-Life premiums \$ 441,623,831.

The capital reserves in the balance sheet amount to \$ 47,620,365, showing an increase of \$ 11,695,854 (32.6 %). Technical reserves totalled \$ 1,422,801,681 (municipal reserves \$ 920,239,636: unearned premiums \$ 183, 276,144; outstanding claims \$ 317,285,901) showing an increase of 17.3% on the previous year.

Net investments income amounted to \$ 83,969,540.

Commissions and underwriting expenses amounted to \$ 60,831.

Profits amounted to \$3,444,237 and a dividend of Lire it. 500 per share was distributed. Also new shares issued between October and November 1973 will benefit from this dividend.

The Board of Directors reelected Senator Cesare Merzagora Chairman of the Company and Carlo Faina, Franco Minnazzi (Managing Director) and Fabio Padovani (Managing Director) Vice-Chairmen.

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# R.O.I.

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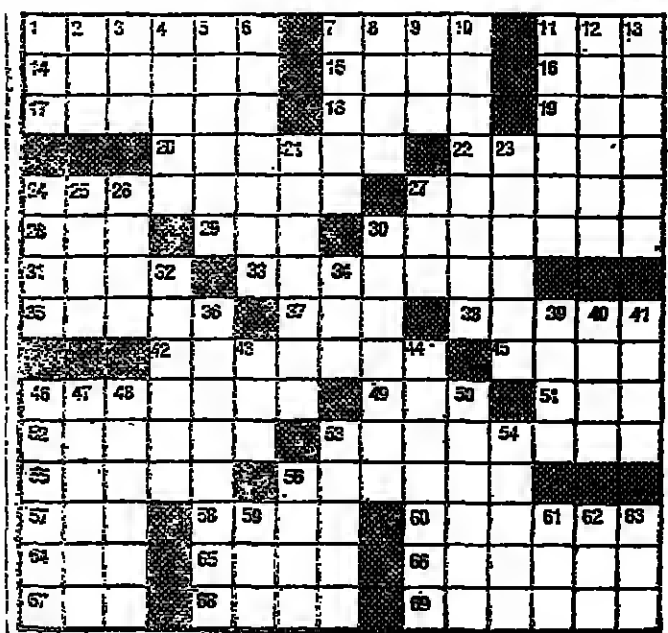
thousand other significant  
Europeans read it, too.



## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Composer Bela
  - Kind of circus
  - Bee Prefix
  - Disinclined
  - Incline, as a ship
  - Prohibit
  - Lively dances
  - Avare of
  - Ways: Abbr.
  - Performer
  - N.Z. native
  - Marsh birds
  - Hunter
  - Carte
  - In addition
  - Largish
  - Skullful
  - Flier
  - Prize
  - Feeling V.I.P.
  - Minuteman's need
  - Activate anew
  - Farmer's concern
  - Big blow
  - Code or gun
  - Adjective suffix
  - Approximately
  - Bright birds
- DOWN**
- African animal
  - Real dilly
  - Elected ones
  - Tide
  - Island off China
  - Predestined
  - Noisy outburst
  - Utterly foolish
  - Mouse: Suffix
  - African village
  - Turbot genus
  - Grab or wind
  - Gardner
  - Kind of pronoun: Abbr.
  - Animal cry
  - Fish hawk
  - Small falcon
  - Site of George Eliot's mill
  - Pocket gatherings
  - Boston time zone
  - Dressing-table item
  - Engross
  - Make the rounds
  - Kind of job
  - Music direction
  - Violin
  - Ordered
  - Holly
  - White Row's name
  - Nothing
  - Italian count and family
  - In shreds
  - Shoe size
  - Tendancies
  - gras (goose liver)
  - Misleading one
  - Building wings
  - Parcel carrier's abbreviation
  - Affinity
  - Chinese religion
  - Islands off Scotland
  - Marshmallow outtings
  - Hymns
  - Recorded
  - Gray, in Paris
  - Festive
  - Consume
  - Turner or Cole
  - Hill builder
  - Education org.



## WEATHER

ALGAEVE	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
AMSTERDAM	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
ANSA	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
ATHENS	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
BERLIN	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
BIRMINGHAM	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
BOMBAY	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
BRAZILIA	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
BUDAPEST	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
CARACAS	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
CASABLANCA	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
CHICAGO	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
COPENHAGEN	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
DALLAS	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
DENVER	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
DUBLIN	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
EDINBURGH	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
FLORENCE	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
FRANKFURT	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
GENOVA	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
HAMBURG	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
HONG KONG	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
ISTANBUL	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
JAKARTA	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
LAHORE	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
LONDON	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
LOS ANGELES	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63



## BOOKS

## SUPER TALK

By Digby Diehl. Doubleday. 293 pp. Illustrated. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Studs Terkel

DIGBY DIEHL, it turns out, is an attentive listener. Ergo, he succeeds—and his way is deceptively simple—in capturing the thoughts of 23 celebrated people, from Clare Boothe Luce to Charles Baudelaire, from Gregor Piatigorsky to Harold Robbins; from P.K. Wrigley to R.D. Laing. Talk about wild parleys.

Celebrityhood may have nothing to do with quality; it consists, to paraphrase Daniel Boorstin, in merely being known. Here then are poets and clods, the wondrously innocent and the devious, the quick and the dead. In himself being open—and by that very nature, vulnerable—to all his subjects, Diehl reveals. And that's what good interviewing is all about. It makes for a cockeyed kind of morality play, too.

Consider the cases of Henry Miller, whose reflections on the book, and S. I. Hayakawa, whose pronouncements come near the end.

Miller: "We always look for some Hitler, some devil to blame. They are not the cause, but the result. There are the quick and the dead; most of us are dead."

Hayakawa (referring to the young dissidents at San Francisco State, during the campus disturbances in the 1960s): "They violated the conventions of everyday life. The average citizen confronted by this does not know what the hell to do. The silent majority doesn't know what to do. The basic assumptions by which civilized society operates were just being destroyed. This is exactly what Hitler did with his Brownshirts."

"The silent majority," says an educator sympathetically. It is, indeed, revealing. Memories of Pastor Niemöller's reflections concerning the silent ones, during Hitler's time, are evoked.

Miller: "I think the new revolution will come from the young, has to come from the young. But the young are still unable to formulate the nature of the new society. Over the centuries, we have tried every possible kind of government—except the poetic one."

Hayakawa (in explaining the murders of the four students at Kent State): "This comes exactly from that elitism... when they start tearing up a town or offending people's sensibilities, there's just got to be trouble."

Is it possible that the educator doesn't know that Kent State students are primarily of blue-collar families? Is it possible that he hasn't even glanced through

Peter Davies's chapter-and-a-half account "The Truth About Her State"?

Miller: "I prefer a man who is unskilled, who is an average writer, but who has something to say, who reveals himself on every page. I enjoy pointing out his weakness, my fault. They're more interesting than my virtues."

Hayakawa: "I've already had 600 policemen here (in the car) to protect the freedom. I think I'm willing to see an amount of force to keep it the way."

(Nothing is more fascinating and blackly comical than the police and outraged righteousness of the first banana at a luncheon house.)

Miller: "Men of 70 and 80 are often more youthful than the young. There's the real youth. It is the youth of the mind and the spirit which is everlasting."

(True. Miller is 81. But the again, Hayakawa is 65.)

Consider Mrs. Luce, as she writes it. "The great majority of women in every country would rather be married than unmarried. Most of them are fairly well pleased by domestic life." No does she know all those things. Her air of confidence is such the one hesitates to go further. Diehl, the innocent, does. An she unhesitatingly obliges. "I they're happy, that's their wish. I feel that some brilliant women downgrade marriage and domesticity."

To which Gloria Steinem, who might be described as not quite quiescent, replies: "That is woman's movement is saying that human work is valuable, the all dignified work should be rewarded, and that what the woman does at home is an important job."

As you may gather, Diehl's quilt is a crazy one; it uncovers Consider Gregor Piatigorsky and Harold Robbins.

Piatigorsky (in reply to the question of everyday practice): "If I don't, I don't have a very clear conscience. I'm a little lazy, but one has to play every day. The music is not just spiritual, it's also physical. That's the self-disciplinary part of performer's life, which is annoying but necessary. I have to play with inspiration, but everybody has a different ability, so I do believe in a strict prescription."

Robbins: "I never have writer block or writer's palms. I just sit and write... next to masturbation, it's the most fun thing you can do alone. I can do 35 pages a day if I'm going right."

There you have it. One sweats the other does not. Perhaps, that's what this book's about: the quick and the dead. I suspect Diehl can do a damn good book about non-celebrities, too. In this one will do very well to now.

Studs Terkel's latest book "Working" is on the best seller list in the United States.

© Los Angeles Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Doubling the opponents in partnership is a hazardous occupation, requiring fine judgment and accurate defense. These were not forthcoming on the diagrammed deal from a New York regional, and South was forced to score heavily for his team. He overvalued one diamond with one spade. South bid his suit again when West made a negative double and East rebid his diamonds.

A player who bids a suit twice at least, so West and North both scraped up a raise for their partners with a doubleton honor. This should have ended the auction, but West produced a greedy double, relying on his four trumps and his side's presumed ownership of the balance of strength. West had nine high-card points opposite an opening bid.

The diagram shows that South has one black suit loser, and one sure loser in each red suit. He can afford to lose one further trick in the red suits, but not two. A diamond ruff in the dummy is an obvious prospect, but West did well by leading the spade nine.

As the cards lie, South would have done best to duck in dummy, but he had to allow for the possibility that West held the spade ace. In that event the queen-play was essential to provide an entry to dummy for a heart finesse.

As it was, the queen was taken by the ace, and East had to make a key-play. He should have recognized that dummy's long club suit was not a threat; South was marked with six spades and a few red cards, so he could hardly have as many as three clubs. There was therefore no hurry to take diamond tricks, and the correct shift was to the heart nine. West surely had some heart tricks that would produce tricks. Instead, East shifted routinely to the diamond king. This would

have been fatal if South had not had the spade queen in dummy since a duck would have insured a diamond ruff. As it was South ducked and East had his second and final chance to shift to hearts. He missed it, and continued with a second diamond. South won the diamond ace and attempted to ruff his last diamond. West stepped in with the spade five, and returned a trump, which seemed safe. It was hard to see, but he thus missed the last chance for the defense. South won and cashed two more trumps.

On the next to last trump, West was in some trouble. He could not spare a heart, since South would simply have led that suit to establish a trick. So he parted with a club, but that was no better in the long run. South led to the club ace and ruffed a club, judging the position accurately, and led the heart ten. West had to win and lead into South's ace-jack combination at the 12th trick. North-South scored 580 points.

NORTH

♦ Q3

♦ A65

♦ K4

♦ A98652

♥ A553

♥ KQ72

♥ Q42

♥ KQ10753

♥ K104

♥ QJ2

SOUTH

♦ K10754

♦ A10

♦ A82

♦ 7

♥ A10

♥ KQ72

♥ KQ10753

♥ K104

♥ QJ2

♦ K10754

♦ A10

♦ A82

♦ 7

♥ A10

♥ KQ72







## Observer

## Presidential Teeth

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—If my theory about American politics and teeth is correct, President Nixon is headed for an unhappy fate. The clue that leads me to this conclusion is buried in one of those asides to Halpern or Ehrlichman recorded in the White House tapes. In it the President refers to some painful dentistry he is undergoing and notes with apparent dread that he has another dental appointment ahead of him.



Baker

Now there is nothing out of the ordinary in a man's having dental problems at the age of 60, if he is still afflicted with teeth at that age, but it is an ill omen when the man is a president.

People who have watched presidential politics in modern times will surely have observed that teeth have become the very essence of presidential character. American voters, for whatever reason, seem to demand vast acreage of sturdy enamel in their presidents, much as airlines do in stewards.

As a general rule, you can judge a man's chances of becoming president by comparing the magnificence of his dental display with that of his competitors. The Kennedys—half men and half teeth—always make formidable candidates. Indeed, Sen. Edward Kennedy's teeth, when fully displayed in the presidential manner, are so superior to any other in the Democratic party that most Democrats think it useless to run against him.

Moreover, the record shows that modern presidents without dazzling teeth invariably end badly. Witness the decline of Harry Truman's following in the early 1950s and the destruction of Lyndon Johnson.

In comparison, Franklin Roosevelt, Dwight Eisenhower and John Kennedy had teeth that could stun a street crowd as well as a block party and popularity polls to match.

This association between teeth and government skills does not seem to occur until the time of Theodore Roosevelt. A portrait of Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln in the modern presidential style—mouth agape from molar to molar with quantities of gum tissue exposed to forestall rumor of periodontal breakdown—would strike most of us as grotesque.

Perhaps our forefathers, more familiar with horses than we are,

realized that looking a smart horse trader's offering in the teeth doesn't tell you much more about what you are buying than, nowadays, we can learn from kicking a new car in the tires.

Sometime during the Franklin Roosevelt years, however, we out-crowd horses and started buying cars, after kicking the tires. Teeth have been the key to the presidency ever since.

Just this summer Gov. Bumpers of Arkansas was elected to replace William Fulbright in the Senate, and none of the professional analysts failed to mention that he had truly splendid teeth and was regarded by Arkansians as a man who might some day win a place on a Democratic presidential ticket.

Not having been exposed to the impact of Bumpers' dental clout, I am in no position to handicap him for the 1976 presidential tussles, but in moving up to the national stage he will need a powerful set of grinders to keep up with the competition.

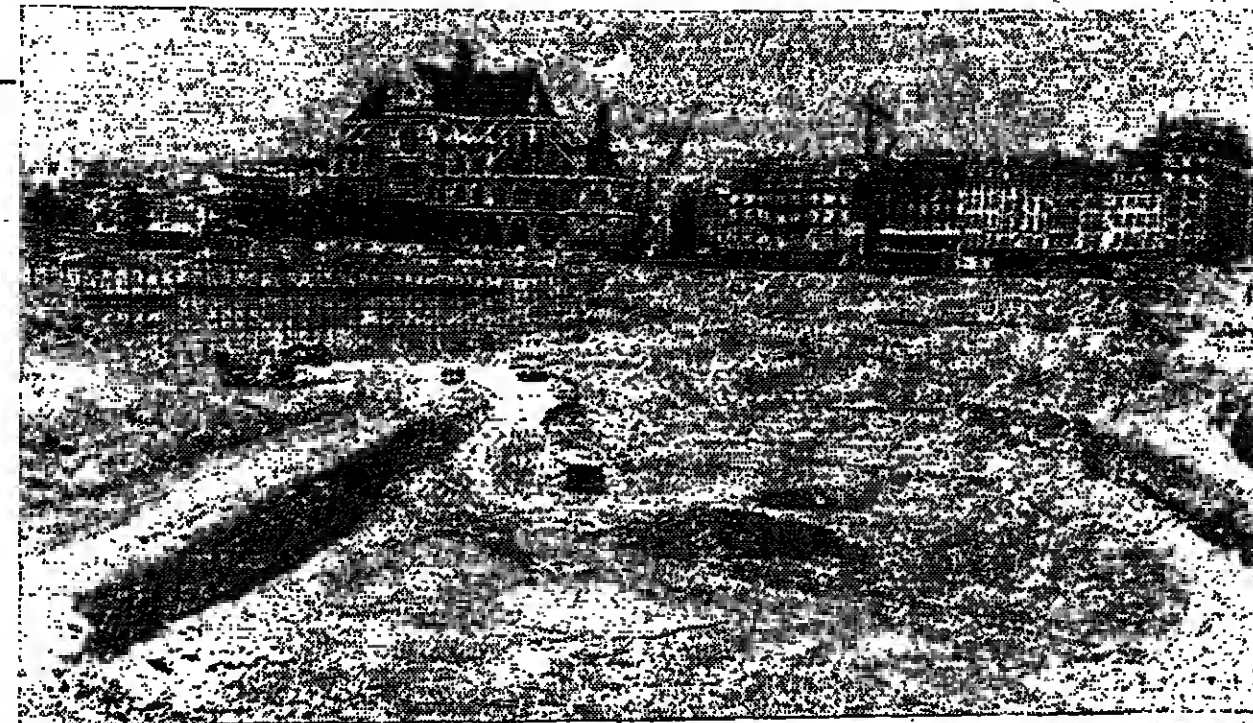
Aside from the overpowering enamel supporting Sen. Kennedy's claim to the White House, reason seems to demand vast acreage of sturdy enamel in their presidents, much as airlines do in stewards.

Ronald Reagan, Elliot Richardson, Gerald Ford and Charles Pery all enter the competition with teeth that look capable of devouring a hog in less time than it takes to say "specificity." Richardson, however, shows a reluctance to display his molars, which could severely damage his chance of becoming president. American voters want to see the whole jawline before they surrender.

Sen. Jackson's campaign might pick up if he would start getting his wisdom teeth into view when the cameras arrive, but with his present modest display, which is scarcely enough to scare a baby out of the cradle, he must be rated far behind Sen. Kennedy.

Sen. Mo Udall, who would also like people to know him as a presidential candidate, seems a hopeless case. He has scarcely more lip retraction than Henry Kissinger, which means he can display nothing at all behind the lips, and although what we can see is very impressive indeed—as is Kissinger's—the country is not ready to elect a man who keeps more than half of his gums to himself.

What we desire, apparently, is a president who can uphold the glory of American dentistry while giving us the business.



The gaping hole where the pavilions of Les Halles once stood.

## Giscard Steps In to Give Paris a Park

By Molly Browne

PARIS, Aug. 6 (IHT).—In the center of Paris is a gaping hole. Where Les Halles, the main market place of Paris since the 12th century, once stood. Gone are the glass and iron pavilions built in the 19th century by Ballard. Gone are the *forêts*—the men who carried sides of beef around, pushed trolleys of vegetables. Since the pavilions were torn down in 1971, the area has developed a new character—with art galleries, trendy shops, restaurants springing up here and there—and with places set aside where the curious could watch destruction and planned construction.

Until a few days ago, everyone knew what was going to fill up that gap of 80 acres: a huge international trade center, an underground commercial center, a subterranean expressway. Nearby, across the Boulevard Sebastopol, would be the modern art museum that was the pet project of the late President Georges Pompidou, a museum that would bear his name. Then, the Administrative Tribunal, which issues building permits, canceled both projects and the predictable protests began with some 60 groups agitating for a rational, overall plan for the whole area.

Today, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing stepped in, settling the issue. There will be no trade center. The expressway project will be out back—whatever that may mean. The subterranean shopping center goes on. The museum will be built. Instead of the trade center, there will be a "green space" designed by a landscape architect as yet unnamed. Giscard—who has been making a habit of stepping in to save old Paris—expects to have the plans before him in the fall.

This is the third time that the recently elected President has wielded his power to

protect Paris architecture. The first was in June when he canceled the controversial Left Bank expressway, which opponents contended would ruin the character of the neighborhood. The second, again in June, was when he saved the Cité Fleurie, an artists' enclave, from developers who wanted to build modern apartment houses on the site.

While ecologists and environmentalists may be delighted with Giscard's attempts to preserve the character of Paris and to increase its park facilities, there is rumbling in some sectors where the President's actions are seen as high-handed. He has, in fact, bypassed the Paris City Council, overruling their decisions in some instances.

Few would dispute the need for more parks in Paris—said to be the capital with the smallest amount of park space per inhabitant in the world. Technically, the Bois de Vincennes (985 hectares) and the Bois de Boulogne (845 hectares) are in Paris. Practically, they are not. If you include them, Paris residents have 2,653 hectares of public parks plus 336 hectares of public squares and gardens.

This means that there are 3 square meters of green space for every Parisian (who number about 2.5 million)—if you count the Bois de Vincennes and the Bois de Boulogne. If you leave these parks out, each Parisian has about a square meter a piece. This is in contrast with the French government's own recommendations of 10 square meters a person—a recommendation advocated by international environmental organizations.

The objections to the proposed trade center were several. An organization with an unwieldy name—Bureau de Liaison de 60 Associations de Défense de l'Environnement à Paris and Dans la Région Parisienne—has been leading the fight. As the bureau's attorney Henri Sabre-

Luce put it, the trade center would have masked the facade of Saint-Eustache, Gothic in plan, Renaissance in decoration and generally considered the most beautiful church in Paris after Notre Dame. "It is not legal to build this sort of construction in that area," he said, pointing out that a special permit would have been required.

The idea of putting a trade center in the middle of Paris seemed wrong to many others—particularly when every effort is being made to locate new office buildings on the periphery of the city—at the Bond Point de la Défense, at Porte Maillot with its new Palais des Congrès.

Yes, but what about profits that such an undertaking might have made? Mr. Sabre-Luce believes that, in the long run, the park will be more "profitable" than any office buildings. "People are fleeing a city which is impossible to live in," he said. The more parks Paris has, the better life in the city will become. He thinks in the long run that this will mean fewer car accidents as city dwellers stop speeding out of town on weekends to get away from it all.

Apparently Giscard d'Estaing has seen the point. As for the museum, the critics were for the idea and against the form. The building is to be about 50 meters high and 160 meters long. "It's too high in proportion to the other buildings in the area," said Mr. Sabre-Luce. The legal limit there is 36 meters. And the building will be monolithic. In its monotony, published in *Le Monde* today, the bureau said that the Pompidou museum would be "a gigantic wall, a monster in Paris, like the Tour Montparnasse."

Apparently, the French President doesn't agree, for no changes in the architectural plans were proposed today.

## PEOPLE: Nudists Propose A New Look for Olympic

Delegates to the World Nudist Congress in Port Nature (Inde), France heard a proposal Tuesday that the next Olympic Games be held in the nude, as they were in ancient Greece. Werner Dorn, an Australian delegate, contended that contact sports like soccer and fencing would still call for uniforms, as would skiing and bobbing. But, said Dorn, there's no reason why track, swimming and gymnastic events couldn't take place in the altogether. Port Nature, incidentally, is on the Mediterranean west of Marseilles and with 20,000 nudists, it's the largest city in the world.



Marcello Caetano

...teaching in

Practically everybody knows that Caroline Kennedy is doing volunteer work in the office of her uncle, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., this summer. But there are other, less heralded offspring of the politically important doing summer duty in Washington. Martha Middelendorp, 14, daughter of Secretary of the Navy William Middelendorp, is doing office work for Rep. Louis W. Bradley, R-N.H.

Theresa Marshall Jr., son of the Supreme Court justice, is on the legislative staff of House Speaker Carl Albert—he'll quit soon to begin his freshman year at the University of Virginia. Martin Luther King Jr., sponsored by Sen. Kennedy, is working as a Senate page and so is John Anderson Jr., son of the Illinois Republican House member. Anderson, whose sponsor is Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., says he's not interested in a political career. "Not at all," he explains. "I wouldn't like to travel all the time. And people don't look up to congressmen and senators anymore."

Alabama Governor George Wallace had surgery Monday in Birmingham to remove a kidney that had not dissolved after a serious operation. Dr. Sheridan Shaver, who did the operation, said that the kidney had been causing a local inflammation. He expects Wallace to return to work in a week.

Canadian Richard Pryor has been arrested in Richmond, Va., for failing to "clean up his act" and released on \$500 bond. Pryor, 33, was arrested Monday after a performance at the Richmond Coliseum that police said included obscene language, some of it directed at the Richmond police department.

Israel's new Defense Minister Shimon Peres' secret talent is a sense of humor. He is a poet, Yehuda Yarkoni, a leading Israeli singer, found a poem that Peres had written after the 1967 war, got composer Kobi Oshrat to set it to music. So far the recording isn't for sale—but it's being played on local radio stations. "I

I get any royalties," said Peres. "I'll donate them to cultural activities for the soldiers."

Former Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano, overthrown April 25 and now living in exile in Brazil, will teach law at the University Gama Filho in Rio de Janeiro, according to a newspaper report Monday. He said that he will receive a salary of about \$3,000 and along with a car and a chauffeur. "I'm saying," he said, "that I'm not a modern sociologist. I don't know what the people in the streets, the highways, people can feel like at the moment, but if you withdraw the police force and abolish traffic rules, you will see a minimal safety for the lives of the people and the physical integrity of the pedestrian disappear" (translation). "I'm not a modern sociologist," he said, "but I'm a symbol of the strength of mind of the Spaniards and a symbol of fidelity to the most authentic values of the race and history."

Striking, Condit: Monday, the Duke of Edinburgh's Princess Alexandra looked during the Coves (England) We Regatta, a hand on a yacht yards away from royalty street across the deck. The duke laid out and pointed him out to 37-year-old potatoes. The duke discreetly away. The strike Richard O'Shea, 27, said afterward that it was all a mistake and that he wanted to apologize personally to the princess. He explained that he had to go overboard to check the popper's his boat. "I had no swim trunks on board and I want to keep my jeans dry," he said. "I had no idea royalty was close."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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